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June 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 3 p.m. 86
Humidity " 84 " 74

June 18, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 90 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 84 " 79

7684 日九廿月四

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

一拜禮 號八十月六年英曆

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ANOTHER AERIAL RAID.

Zeppelin Brought Down in Flames.

London, June 17.

A British official announcement states:—Early this morning some enemy airships approached the east and south east coast. Two came a short distance inland, one crossing East Anglia and the other coming over Kent.

The latter dropped bombs and some damage was done. Fire broke out in a coast town.

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

Details of the Attack.

London, June 17.

The Press Bureau announces that two airships carried out a raid last night.

One crossed the coast of Kent and dropped six bombs on a coast town. The latest reports show that two people were killed, and sixteen injured. A large number of houses were damaged.

The second raider attacked an East Anglian coast town. It was heavily shelled and driven off, probably damaged. It dropped a number of bombs on open places, but, shortly after, it was brought down in flames, destroyed by a Flying Corps pilot.

There were no casualties or damage in East Anglia.

WAR PRISONERS REMOVED FROM DANGER ZONE.

London, June 17.

A German official announcement says:—As Britain has announced that the withdrawal of all German war prisoners to a distance of thirty kilometres behind the front has been completed, the German Army Administration has had all British war prisoners similarly withdrawn.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Mention of Portuguese Troops.

London, June 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Portuguese troops repelled several raids during June.

We successfully raided to the north of Goux-aucourt.

The artillery frustrated a raid to the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The Choice for Germany.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the *Echo de Paris*, in an article states that the British sledge-hammering of Ypres and Arras is forcing Germany to decide between further very costly sacrifices in order to maintain new lines in Flanders, or a fresh retreat.

Nipped in the Bud.

London, June 17.

A French communiqué states:—An enemy attack which was being prepared against our positions at Labovelle, north-east of Cerny, was dispersed by our fire.

The artillery duel is very intense in the Hartebise sector.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Allied Troops Safely Transported.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the British, French and Russian troops for the occupation of Thessaly have been transported from Salonica without incident, though several submarines were lurking about en route.

Allied Advance in Thessaly.

London, June 17.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—British sirmen greatly damaged enemy camps at Saint Vrac.

The Thessalian advance continues. French cavalry have reached Pansale and Domkos, sixty kilometres to the south of Larissas, while the British have occupied Damerli.

GRAVE RIOTS IN GERMANY.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that grave rioting is reported from Essen and other German towns.

FOOD PROFITEERS.

To be Drastically Dealt With.

London, June 17.

The *Observer* states that Mr. Lloyd George has resolved to deal drastically with profiteers. Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, takes office in complete agreement with Mr. Lloyd George on that point.

THE FALLING MARK.

London, June 16.

A heavy fall in the German mark is reported on neutral Exchanges. It is now worth less than 6½.
[The normal value of the mark is one shilling]

GERMANS FIRE ON BRITISH RESCUERS.

London, June 16.

An Admiralty statement discloses the fact that British destroyers while rescuing German survivors who jumped overboard during the naval action on the 5th inst. were fired on by the German destroyer S20 before the latter was sunk, and also by shore batteries, while enemy seaplanes hovered above to drop bombs.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Peace-at-any-Price Party.

London, June 16.

The *Times* strongly animadverts on the policy of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, as displayed by recent utterances, and says they are really advocates of peace-at-any-price.

A Pan-Russian Congress.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has opened.

Austrian Spies Arrested.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that two Austrian officers and two privates who visited the Russian lines at Yezopol, on the South-Western Front, parlementaires, have been arrested. They proved to be members of the Austrian Espionage Bureau.

A German Pacifist Expelled.

London, June 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Hofman, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, requested the Swiss Minister to communicate the German peace offer to Russia through Robert Grimm, a Swiss citizen who came to Petrograd in the middle of May, ostensibly acting as a guide to returning Russian refugees. It is now announced that the Provisional Government has ordered the expulsion of Grimm, because it has evidence that he is a pacifist German agent. Grimm has already left Russia.

Resumption of the Offensive Advocated.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Duma has passed a resolution to the effect that a separate peace and prolonged inactivity on the fronts would be ignoble and treason to the Allies, and that the maintenance of Russia's safety and liberties depended on the immediate resumption of the offensive.

The General Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has opened. M. Oshidze, the President of the Petrograd Committee, was elected President. The Committee approved the expulsion of Robert Grimm by 640 to 121 votes, venturing the opinion that expulsion was necessary in the interests of the Russian Revolution and International Socialism.

America's Appeal.

London, June 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a message from Petrograd says that Mr. Root, who is leading the American Mission to Russia, has greeted the Provisional Government. He laid stress on the fearful danger of German military anarchy in threatening Russia's new-found freedom and the world's liberty. He said America had begun to fight for Russia's liberty equally with her own, and she asked Russia to reciprocate.

M. Teretchenko expressed confidence in Russia's ability to meet the problems of the creation of a strong internal democratic force and to fight the external foe.

OUTSIDE THE ZONE.

French Steamers Beat Off Enemy Submarines.

London, June 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, it is officially announced that two French steamers report that they were attacked by two large submarines near the Spanish coast, outside the declared blockade zones.

Both successfully maintained an artillery duel, obliging the attackers to abandon the struggle.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

King Constantine Finally Leaves.

Athens, June 16.

King Constantine has finally left Greek territory. The Military Club has been closed and a proclamation has been issued to the effect that persons tampering with the military telegraph or telephone wires will be shot. Further troops have been landed at Piraeus and the navigation of Greek waters and traffic on the railways is resumed. Normal conditions are being re-established.

M. Jonnart as High Commissioner.

Athens, June 16.

M. Jonnart is taking up residence here as High Commissioner of the protecting Powers, whose diplomatic representatives will temporarily withdraw. The British Ambassador has already left.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS ACTIVE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

London, June 16.

The Japanese naval attaché communicates that one of the Japanese destroyer flotillas on the 11th inst. engaged enemy submarines in the Mediterranean. The result is unknown but the Sakaki was damaged by an enemy torpedo. She was towed safely to port. Fifty-five of her crew lost their lives.

The British Admiralty states that the Sakaki gallantly aided in the rescue work from the torpedoed Transylvania, winning everybody's admiration.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

MORE PEACE MOVES.

Swiss Government Acts as Intermediary.

Stockholm, June 16.

Facts have come to light showing that the Swiss Government has been acting as intermediary between Germany and Russia in promoting aims of peace.

A telegram despatched from Berne on the 5th inst. in the cypher of the Swiss Federal Council to a certain person in Petrograd says: "Hofmann, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, authorizes the following moral communication: that Germany undertakes no offensive while an arrangement with Russia is possible. I am convinced, after conversations with an important personage, that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honourable to both, with intimate economic and commercial relations, financial support to rehabilitate Russia, no interference with the internal affairs of Russia, and entente cordial regarding Poland, Lithuania and Courland, and the restoration of the occupied provinces including the Austrian territory in the possession of Russia."

M. Hofmann's telegram was addressed to the Swiss Minister at Petrograd.

It is significant that, simultaneous with the publication of M. Hofmann's communication, a statement appears in the official "Norddeutsche" that Russia's formula of peace without annexations or indemnities is acceptable to Germany.

Swedish Socialist's Views.

Copenhagen, June 16.

M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, in the course of a remarkable interview in the "Politik" says: The better Russian elements are accepting M. Kerensky's policy, while M. Lenin is losing influence. He (M. Branting) did not dare to say when peace would be restored but he believed real peace negotiations would be postponed while the present German rulers were governing. The Kaiser would undoubtedly help peace by abdicating. Germany should pay an indemnity to Belgium and enormous indemnities for the ships she had sunk.

German Socialists' Peace Aims.

London, June 16.

A full report is now published of the Stockholm Conference. The German majority of the Socialist Delegations makes a statement of its peace aims which is most interesting in view of its probably having been inspired. After reaffirming no annexations and no indemnities, it says the rejection of annexation implies a demand for the restitution of the conquered colonies and it hopes in that connection that the Socialists will urge "the liberation of Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Tibet and Korea." It repudiates the idea of compensation for damaged territory and proposes that Alsace-Lorraine should be made an independent member of the German Empire. The statement favours restriction of armaments, obligatory international arbitration and also no commercial war after the war. Finally, it urges the open door policy for the colonies with the abolition of colonial protective duties.

Patriotic French Socialists.

Paris, June 16.

The Chamber has adopted the necessary credit votes by 555 votes to 3. In the course of a statement on behalf of the Socialist party, M. Renaudel stated that the party would continue to vote for credits for national defence associating itself with all the Allies to obtain from the Central Empires reparation for the violation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, also the reparation due to the invaded regions of the oppressed nations, and lastly to obtain peace based on the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. It would therefore be a crime to speak words which might disturb the unity and spirit of the country. The task of the soldiers, like that of their leaders, was sufficiently heavy. At present the leaders of our armies are careful of human lives—the victory of the British army proves that and more. He concluded by asking for a postponement of discussion and interpellation and the Chamber agreed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Attack Completely Repelled.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We completely repelled yesterday at noon an attack, after heavy artillery preparation, on the positions we captured on Thursday evening to the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The few Germans who reached our trenches were immediately killed or driven out.

Good Air Work

London, June 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: During the day fighting has again been taking place at the sector of the Hindenburg line to the north-west of Bellecourt. We made progress and captured prisoners. There has been reciprocal artillery firing at intervals on the battlefield south of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes in co-operation with the artillery yesterday did particularly successful work in reconnaissances and bombing raids. Many air fights took place on either side and numerous machines were engaged. We brought down six German aeroplanes, one of which fell in our lines, and drove down ten. One of ours is missing.

A French Communiqué.

Paris, June 17.

A communiqué states that the artillery is fairly active north and south of Allette and also in the Champagne sector at Neomillet and Montblond. Near Courcy we regained a trench element which the enemy had captured in the morning. All the occupants were either killed or captured.

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 16.

In silver there is nothing doing; the market is steady.

A V.C.'S DEATH.

London, June 16.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Colclough Watson, V.C.

[The deceased officer, who was born in 1867, entered the Army (Royal Engineers) in 1888 and was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1914. He won his V.C. while serving on the North-West Frontier in 1897, when he was severely wounded.]

REPUBLICANISM IN BRITAIN.

Mr. H. G. Wells's Spirited Protest.

Writing to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. H. G. Wells says:—A considerable discussion has broken out upon the question of republican feeling in this country. As the result of a rather hasty reading of a letter addressed by the present writer to the *Times*, it has been assumed that there is some movement afoot for the setting up of republican institutions here, and Lord Montagu, the Maharajah of Bikanir, and others have been eager to express their conviction that the people of India will never tolerate a British Republic. (The ties of Empire, one may note, bind both ways.)

If I may, I should be glad of your help to stem the tide of this misapprehension. No such profound changes as these have been advocated. What has been suggested is, firstly, that we should have the grace to recognise freely and generously the advantages of the republican form of government in America, Russia, France and Portugal, and then to express our opinion of the manifest desirability of a republican regime in Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, and the forthcoming new State of Poland. We do not wish to discuss the British monarchy at all. We believe we do it the best service in our power by separating it altogether in our thoughts from the outworn and altogether rotten German dynastic system that has been so fruitful of evil in Europe. We believe that it will be able to separate itself in fact. But if any criticism of the dynastic system on the Continent of Europe is to be treated as an attack on the British Imperial Crown, then the whole question becomes confused and dangerous.

They do the King a poor service who would use him as a fastness from which to attack the critics of the treacherous Constantine, the Prussian monarchy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the obsolete Tsar, and who would meet any abstract discussion of republicanism with old-fashioned Royalist blustering. They lay themselves open to the misinterpretation that there is a trade union of monarchs, and that if they must stand or fall together.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
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GENERAL NEWS.

No Balance Sheet By the N. D. L.
According to a recent issue of Zee-Post (Amsterdam), the Norddeutscher Lloyd will not publish a balance-sheet for the year 1916.

Major-General Isagaki.
Major-General Isagaki, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in London, is returning to Japan to take up an important military appointment.

Port Arthur in Darkness.
A heavy thunderstorm passed over Port Arthur in the evening of May 30. One of the three electric wires to the Old Town was struck by lightning, and part of the town was left in darkness for a while.

Royal Colonial Institute.
The following gentlemen have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute:—Messrs. W. Hudson (Perak), Ernest J. F. (Seremban), George H. Nash (Negri Sembilan), Bernard Wolfe (Negri Sembilan), Frederick H. Cottingham (Singapore).

War Activity in America.
As showing the activity that prevails in America in connection with the war it is interesting to record that a letter recently received in Shanghai states that one shipbuilding works, alone at Bayonne, near New Jersey, has turned out 500 submarine chasers and is now filling a contract for a further 500.

German Military Defaulters.
Eighteen German subjects residing in Swaziland have been sentenced, in their absence, by the Criminal Court of Karlsruhe to six months imprisonment for failing to return to Germany to do military service. Another defaulter, who sent the Judge an impertinent letter, full of ironical comments on German militarism, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

How German Burglars "Hold Out."

In the course of a sermon, in which he urged his hearers to practice the utmost economy in regard to foodstuffs, a clergyman of Tieschendorf (Saxony-Weimar) quoted the Imperial dictum, "We must hold out." On the following night burglars broke into his house and took all the food, including a dozen hams, a quantity of bacon, and left a placard inscribed:—"We shall now be able to hold out."

Extraordinary Swindling.
Paris.—May 6th.—An extraordinary case is reported from Clermont-Ferrand. An American millionaire named James Slater, aged 56 years, came to France a year ago with a young Danish woman, and the pair lived in a chateau, where she imprisoned him in a summer-house and subjected him to very cruel treatment. She recently married his chauffeur, and the two forced Slater to sign cheques for several millions of francs. They have been arrested on a charge of swindling.

Singapore's Military Affairs.
Says the Singapore Free Press:—Now that there seems a chance of our local defence units getting away from the parade ground and down to solid work, it is worth while considering a suggestion made by Major St. Clair some years ago, to construct a model of the island, so that officers and N.C.O.'s might study defence schemes. It need not take away from their responsible duties military officers, for the Survey Department could lay out the projection and the topography, and the official of the B.M.S. Museum—who is so clever at moulding models of people and fruit could do the modelling work. Many of the units already know parts of the island well, from constant work on them—the Mount Faber boys of all, probably because for the last thirty years mobile artillery and machine guns have been exercised over the district with much zest and some proficiency. The suggestion gathers weight from the recent reports of the wonderful model of Vimy Ridge, which staff officers pored over for hours in perfecting the arrangements which led to the brilliant capture of this German stronghold.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just Arrived, Fresh Assorted American Goods & Toys, Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Federal Council F.M.S.
The King has been pleased to approve of the nomination of Mr. Arthur Payne-Gallwey to be an Official Member of the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States for a further term of three years.

The Late Mr. R.A. Verburgh.
Mr. Robert Armstrong Verburgh, 25, Kensington Gore, W., and Woodfold Park, Blackburn, Conservative M.P. for Chester 1886-1906 and 1910-16 president of the Navy League and at one time president of the China League, left unsettled estate of the value of £31,855; net personality, £17,440.

Well-known Book Revised.
Professor E. B. Parker has revised his book on "China: Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," originally published in 1901, for a new edition which Mr. Murray has in preparation. Three additional chapters have been added dealing with the revolutionary changes of the past six years, including the effects upon China of the Great War.

German Financial Trickery.
A remarkable sign of German consciousness of financial ruin is provided in a decree of the German Governor-General of Poland, telegraphed from Warsaw to Amsterdam. By it the Russian rouble is to cease to be legal tender in Poland on the 28th in t., and the Polish mark is to be substituted for it. The new Polish mark is to be the equivalent of the German mark, and the exchange for the rouble is fixed at 2.18 marks. That is to say, the roubles in existence there will be withdrawn, and Germany will take them for payment in marks. The announcement has clearly a twofold interest. In the first place, at the exchange fixed the German authorities are buying roubles at a rate, when converted into sterling, of 38 marks to the £1. But, what is still more significant, it is clear that they are simply trying to repeat in Poland what they have done in Belgium. Just as they took away the Belgian currency, in order to use it for their own purposes, having replaced it in Belgium with their own relatively worthless marks, so, by buying roubles (and, presumably, rouble notes) in Poland and giving marks in exchange, their plan is to acquire a stock of another Allied currency, which doubtless they expect eventually to find more negotiable abroad than their own.

Prince Albert's Choice.
Prince Edward Albert of Wales, heir apparent, has answered for himself the question whom he will marry, according to the *National News*. The *News* says the Prince has decided he will ask for the hand of his first cousin, Princess Mary, youngest daughter of the Princess Royal and sister to Princess Arthur of Connaught. The Princess is fourteen months older than the Prince, who is twenty-two. She has lived a retired life, the inseparable companion of her mother. Her father, the late Duke of Fife, was the closest friend of the late King Edward. The report of the *National News* contradicts the rumour current some time ago that the Prince sought the hand of Princess Yolande, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Recently London newspapers, perhaps influenced by the downfall of the Russian aristocracy and the American stand against Germany's separate royal caste, have been arguing that the old system under which Kings chose mates for themselves or their heirs among the daughters of their own nobility should be revived.

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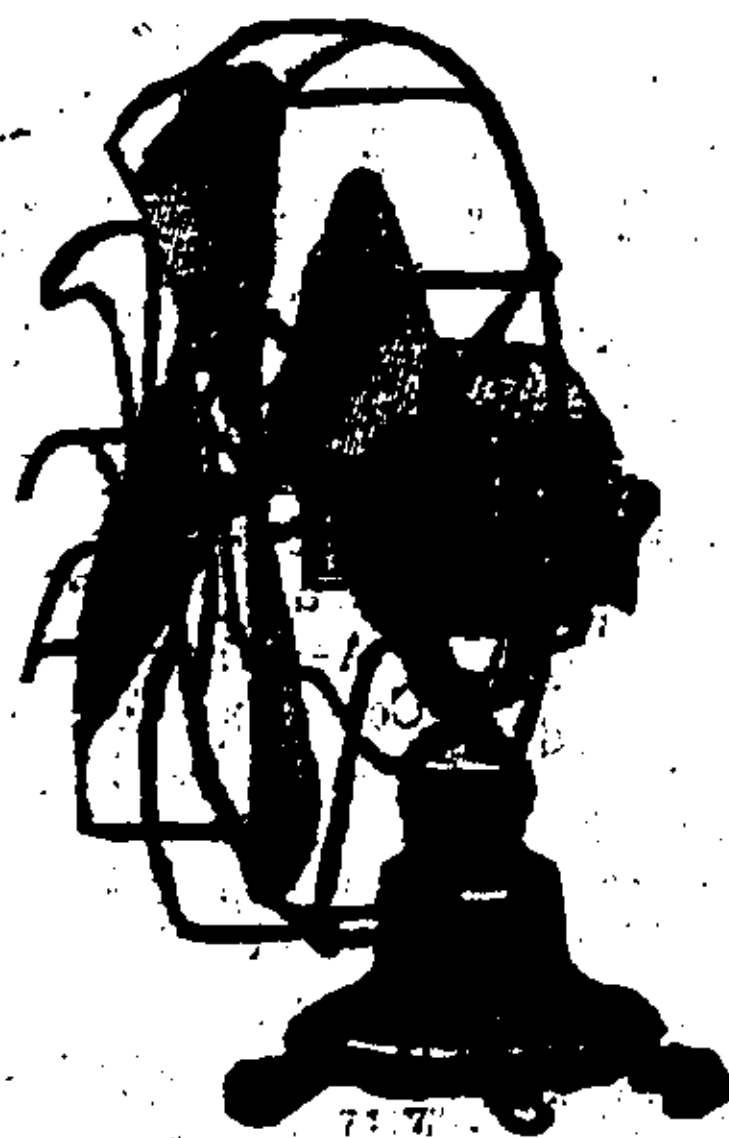
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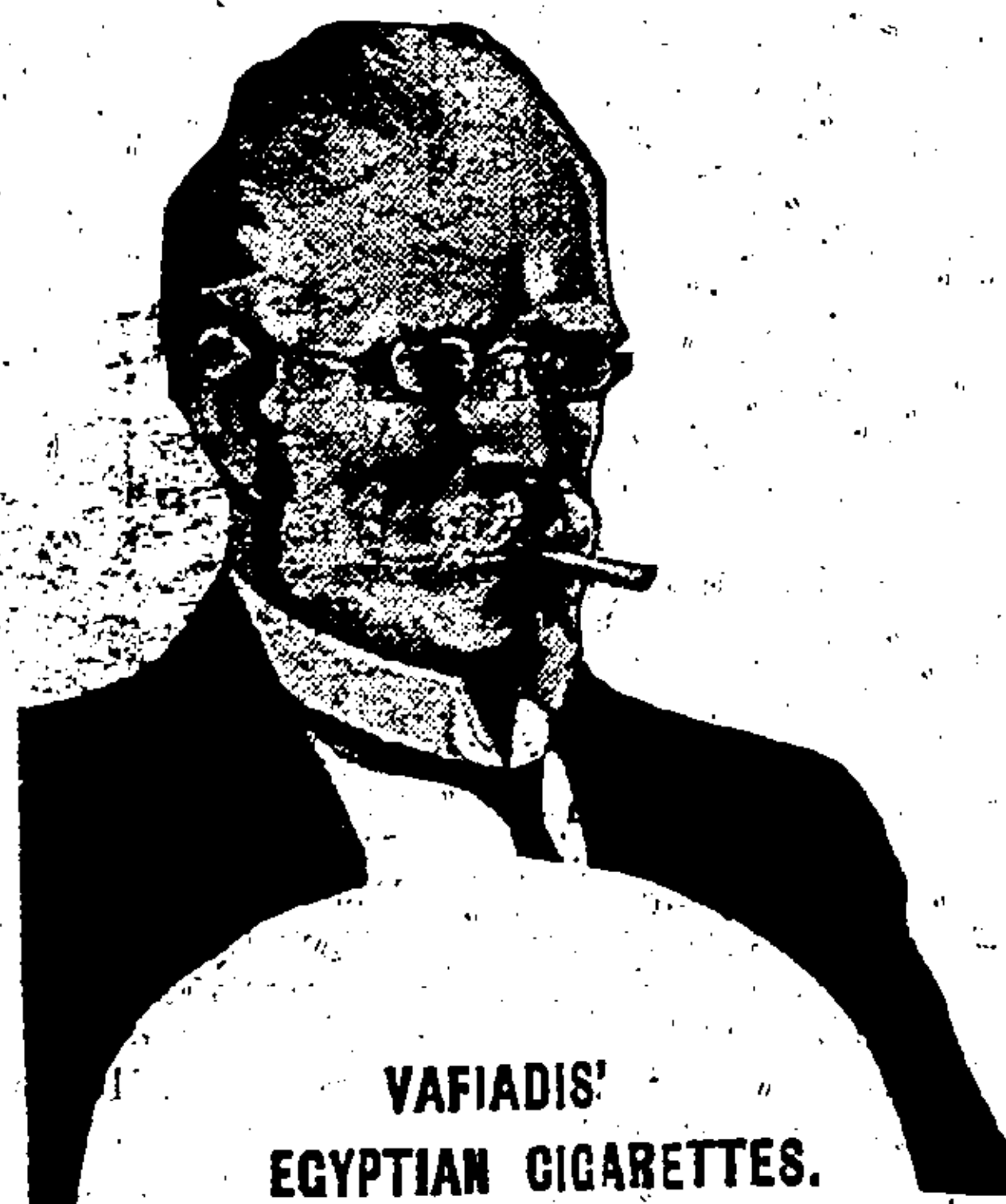
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DEATH.

HUNTER.—On June 2nd, at his residence, Kitano-cho, Kobe, Edward Haslett Hunter, aged 73.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

UNHAPPY CHINA.

Once again, it seems, we have to prepare ourselves for trouble of rather a serious character in China. When the friction between various conflicting elements in the North first broke out, there were those who held the hope that a little tactfulness and all-round tolerance would result in the avoidance of that internal strife which has weakened the national life of China for many a long year now. But tactfulness and tolerance are qualities practically unknown to Chinese politicians, and to-day, instead of harmony and co-operation manifesting themselves, we see the country on the verge of another of those upheavals, the frequent occurrence of which makes the well-wisher of China almost despair for her future. Faction is set against faction, clique against clique, and so long as a trial of strength takes place, neither the one camp nor the other would appear to concern itself over the unhappy consequences which must follow the constant repetition of these ever-recurring political wrangles.

We need not go into the causes which have led to the present impasse, though it might not be difficult to trace the hand of the Hun in setting party against party, or, at least, in encouraging, rather than otherwise, a battle royal between the rival groups. For it must not be overlooked that it was over the question of war against Germany that the trouble first broke. But, apart from the root cause, we know that a situation has been reached which is full of the gravest possibilities imaginable. It was somewhat strange—perhaps a little ominous—that, at the beginning of the trouble, the South appeared to be indifferent to the turn of events in Peking. Much, however, appears to have been going on beneath the surface, and now we know that the question of "an expedition against the North" is under serious consideration in Canton. That serves to indicate the growth of the unrest, further proof of which is to be found in the fact reported by Ruter that the Southern Provinces have telegraphed to the President intimating that they will not recognize his authority, resentment being apparently felt at his Mandate ordering the dissolution of Parliament. Thus the old question of North v. South is raised again, and, if rumours count for anything, the separatist movement is likely to assume disquietingly large dimensions in the near future.

That is the situation as we see it to-day. What the eventual upshot will be, none can tell, but, frankly, we do not at all like the appearance of things. Looking back, we cannot see that the establishment of the Republic has done much for China. Since that time, the political history of the country seems to have consisted of little else than the periodic summoning and dissolution of Parliament, interminable revisions and re-revisions of the Constitution, and the equally frequent arranging of military expeditions of one kind or another. Viewed in the large, it has all looked like a scramble for power. These are the matters upon which China's statesmen have been wasting their energies, instead of addressing themselves to the thousand and one pressing problems which cry aloud for practical treatment. No intelligent observer expected that the formal adherence to so-called Republicanism would, in the twinkling of an eye, usher in the Millennium to a country which had for centuries been abominably misgoverned, but a reasonable hope was entertained that, in removing the obstacles to progress, there would be something approaching unity between the would-be reformers. That, unhappily, has not been the case. We should say, indeed, that the greater part of China's troubles in the recent past has been caused through bickering, equal bing and intrigue among these latter, rather than between them and what we may term the conservative element in Chinese politics. That corruption, incapacity and favouritism still hold considerable sway in the centre of China's political life we would not deny. Perhaps, indeed, force is necessary to get rid of these evils. If it is, then we can only hope that the process will be speedily operated—and that will be best if all the opponents of the old order consolidate their strength and power. Failure to do that, will be equivalent to placing party aims before the nation's general well-being.

America's Liberty Loan.

Our American ally has again given abundant testimony to the fact that she has entered the war fully determined to do her utmost to help to bring it to a successful conclusion. From one of the telegrams in to-day's issue it will be seen that the huge "Liberty Loan," floated recently, has been over-subscribed to the extent of many hundreds of millions of dollars. This splendid result indicates that the finances of the United States are in an extremely healthy state, that America is indeed at present the wealthiest country in the world, and that an overwhelming majority of the people have not only every confidence in complete victory for the Allies, but that they are ready and willing to do their utmost by contributing out of their wealth towards bringing about that very desirable result. This financial effort is well-described as a "Liberty Loan," for there need be no doubt that, were the Central Powers to accomplish what is now absolutely unthinkable, namely, the defeat of the Allies, America's cherished liberty would soon be in a precarious state, as would, indeed, that of all of the European belligerents. The Americans, in contributing so handsomely and in doing in due directions what they have done—in building as fast as possible a large fleet of submarines, aeroplanes and wooden ships—are manifesting the usual whole-hearted spirit in which our cousins enter upon any serious undertaking with which they identify themselves. Such a nation as the United States could not tolerate interference from any European Power, such as Germany has placed upon American commerce by its ruthless submarine campaign, and, having entered the war primarily as a protest against such an attack upon their rights, the Americans with characteristic zeal, fully intend to leave nothing undone to "see it through."

The Irish Political Prisoners.

Doubtless there will be differences of opinion regarding the Government's announced intention of releasing the Irish political prisoners. The Ulsterites and the majority of the Conservatives, both of England and Ireland, will receive the announcement with considerable anxiety, as they naturally believe that any apparent weakening of the Government's attitude towards political malcontents, such as the rebellious Sinn Féiners proved themselves to be, is an act more of "grace" than of sound policy. The vast majority of the people will, however, we believe, be of opinion that the Government is acting wisely in thus indicating in a thoroughly practical way its desire that the forthcoming Convention should enter upon its duties in the most harmonious spirit. There is no doubt, as was evident by the manner in which the announcement was received in the House of Commons, that both Parliament and the people as a whole will now be more hopeful of good results being attained by the Convention.

The Peace Manoeuvres.

Facts are accumulating every day to show the extreme anxiety of the Central Powers to conclude a hasty peace with Russia, but it is intensely reassuring to read in a telegram just to hand that the Duma has expressed itself in a most decided manner both against a separate peace and against further inactivity on the front. Despite the unabated exertions of enemy propaganda, the Russian Parliament asserts the supreme necessity of a renewal of the offensive. That is Russia's answer to the Central Powers. Meanwhile, it is interesting and illuminating to read that the bearer of Germany's peace offer has been expelled from Russia because he is discovered to be a German agent, while two Austrian officers and two private who feigned to carry a message of truce to the Russian soldiers have been arrested as members of the Austrian Espionage Bureau. Russia is evidently in no mood to listen either to direct representations from the enemy, or to allow intrigues to worm themselves into high quarters, there to exercise their baneful influence. That much is shown by the latest telegrams, and there is hope still of great deeds by our Russian ally.

DAY BY DAY.

THE REMARK OF A FOOL OFTEN DISCOUNTS THE UNEXPRESSED THOUGHTS OF A WISE MAN.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the birthday of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who was born in 1861.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.9/16d.

Religious Meeting. The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted to-morrow at 5 o'clock by the Bishop of Victoria.

"War-like Goods." When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to export 4 lbs. of calcium carbide, it was stated by Inspector Kent that the export was prohibited, as it was classed as "war-like goods." A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Kowloon Resident's Loss. Mrs. Bauer, of 12 Kunt-ford Terrace, Kowloon, reports that between 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, her house was broken into by a thief removing a screen door. Thirteen pieces of silver ware, thirteen pieces of brass ware, and two ornaments were stolen, of the total value of \$450.

Entered by the Verandah. Mr. White, of 48, Conduit Road, has reported to the Police that between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. on Saturday, her house was entered, the thief or thieves gaining an entrance by climbing over the verandah of the house next door, which is at present unoccupied. Her bedroom was searched and jewellery valued at \$285 was stolen.

Case Remanded. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared to defend a Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of \$160, and also with offering a bribe of \$20. The man pleaded not guilty, saying the money was his own. A remand was applied for, and this was granted, bail being fixed at \$500.

The Missing Rings. A Chinese jeweller, of 38, Queen's Road Central, has complained to the Police that he has been robbed of three diamond rings, valued at \$2,510. A man and woman entered his shop and asked to see some rings, ordering three to be sent to a boarding house in Connaught Road. He sent one of his foks with the rings to the boarding house, and a man met him, saying he would take the rings to the woman. The man entered a room, and apparently decamped, for he has not been seen since.

Stolen Silk. A Chinese who was formerly the keeper of a tailor's shop in Queen's Road West, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of six yards of silk. Detective Sergeant Cockle stated that the complainant, a salesman, took six yards of silk to the shop to have it made up into a garment, but the shop was subsequently closed and the silk was never returned. Defendant's story was that he had to go to Canton and whilst he was away his foks stole all his goods and absconded. Sergeant Cockle said that no report of that had ever been made to the Police, and defendant had had every opportunity to make the loss good. His Worship gave the man until to-morrow morning to find \$9, the value of the silk.

MEDICINE BOTTLES.

Result of A Recent Appeal.

The recent appeal in our columns for medicine bottles has resulted in a matter of 500 bottles being collected. In order to give others a further opportunity of sending bottles, it is intended to keep the matter open a few days longer, after which the bottles will be dispatched, freight free, per kind favour of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to the Hospital at Pakhoi. Bottles may be sent to St. Stephen's College.

FOOD SCARCITY.

"Cake-Guzzling" Condemned.

The present food position was described as very serious by Captain Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller, at a meeting in Oxford recently. The speech was delivered at a meeting of Citizens' Emergency Committee (Food Economy and Rations), in the Union Debating Hall, Oxford. Captain Bathurst said it was at one period of the war deemed desirable to conceal from the British public and to veil in diplomatic language apparent facts and occurrences for fear either of informing the enemy or creating a panic at home. Such a policy was, he thought, utterly mistaken, partly because it assumed an ignorance on the part of the enemy which generally did not exist—(hear, hear, and secondly because panic was not one of our national ailments. He proposed to state a few plain facts on the present food position and to ask for whole-hearted co-operation in food economy.

The food position, he said, was serious, and the outlook during the 4 months which would elapse before our own corn harvest was gathered was a world-shortage of wheat, and the potato crop of 1918 had been a partial failure, owing largely to the presence of fungoid diseases. In about four weeks our entire supplies of British potatoes would have run out. He hoped that, in the interests of the very poor, who were finding it increasingly difficult to obtain substitutes for potatoes within the reach of their purses, everyone who could afford to do so would abandon potatoes entirely and obtain substitutes for their own table use.

We would have to become a much more largely self-contained country than we were to-day in the matter of breadstuffs. Germany had failed in her prodigious military efforts during two years and a half, but the cumulative effects of her submarine activity were very considerable and have got to be faced. Our Government had no intention of allowing the people of Great Britain to be starved, and the United States were, so far as their resources permitted, equally determined to ward off any such calamity. But in this task his Majesty's Ministers required the unselfish co-operation of every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom, and especially the co-operation of the women, who in the sphere of domestic economy reigned supreme. In the general scheme of food economy, especially if applied to eating-houses, it was possible to justify what were called needless days if, and if only, the bread ration was simultaneously strictly limited, but in the ordinary household abstention from meat might constitute a positive danger to the country if thereby an undue strain were put upon our limited stock of breadstuffs.

No person should exceed two ounces of bread per meal, nor make up the deficiency by using flour in some other form. The consumption of breadstuffs should be confined to the absolute minimum required for the maintenance of physical and mental efficiency. There was a habit which had come to be called the tea habit. This used to be a pardonable weakness. It had become a real public danger calculated to impair our national strength. It was hoped that the Cake and Pastry Order, which appeared in the press that morning, would kill the habit in its most malignant and demoralising aspect. (Hear, hear.) But if the unnecessary guzzling—(laughter)—of the public eating-house was simply to be transferred to the homes of their frequenters very little good would result. The same remark applied to school treats and parish teas. If they wanted school treats then have them on an exceptionally magnificent scale when the war was over. We ought no longer to hold such entertainments.

Toast was, he remarked, the most uneconomical form in which to eat bread. Fifty per cent. was the present consumption of breadstuffs above our present and proposed supplies. He hoped the gravity of that statement would

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Japanese Mission's Adventures.

The Japanese delegates while journeying to Rome to attend a conference had an exciting experience as they passed through Russia. Viscount Masatomi Okochi described the adventures of the party to a newspaper correspondent. In Siberia they found food plentiful and very cheap; but when they entered Russia in Europe they found it very difficult to obtain food, particularly bread. When they reached Petrograd they found the people simply starving, there being an entire absence of bread and fuel. They heard of the revolution whilst en route for the capital, and when a few miles from Petrograd their train was stopped by soldiers and civilians wearing red bandarounds their arms and carrying the red flag. These searched the train for soldiers, and particularly for Russian officers. Five officers were immediately taken out and revolvers pointed at their heads. The question was put, "Are you with the people or the Tsar?" Apparently the officers were with the people, for they were given red bands.

Arriving at Petrograd they found the station in the hands of revolutionaries, who were parading the platform singing and cheering. There were no porters or cabs, but some people crowded round them and asked to be allowed to carry their luggage. "That was the last we saw of it," added the Viscount, with a smile. "At the hotel outside the station, where we had previously arranged to stay, we found all the windows broken and the walls riddled with bullets, and all the servants had disappeared. We decided to stay there until our Embassy could assist us. Every courtesy was shown to us by the people. It was six days before we could leave Petrograd, and during that time we witnessed a wonderful change. Everybody had resumed working, and there were abundant supplies of foodstuffs coming into the capital."

be borne in mind. We must cut down our consumption by one-third, and the reduction must be effected mainly, but not wholly, at the expense of those who did not depend for their health and efficiency mainly upon this staple food. The problem could not be solved by the substitution of one cereal for another; it was desirable to decrease substantially the consumption of all cereal foods.

As announced in the House of Commons that afternoon, it was not proposed to commence the unpleasant process of destroying even superfluous dogs. The dog was even more valuable to the poor man than to the rich, and the Government would proceed with very great hesitation before taking any drastic action in regard to dogs. But it must be clearly understood that the time had come when biscuits or other foods compounded of wheat and flour should not be given to dogs or other like animals. As to pleasure horses, we could not afford to feed with valuable cereal foods horses kept mainly for pleasure. The oat ration of a single horse would entirely support 20 or 30 human beings. He was applying that high figure to the racehorses. The question might be raised before long as to whether it was in the highest interests of the country to continue racing as one of our great national sports.

The Government did not wish to embark on compulsory rationing unless they were absolutely driven to take that course. It was almost impossible to enforce a general scheme of rationing and prevent fraud, but he thought the rationing of sugar was a comparatively simple process. He urged that any excess of food in possession of the rich and not essential for the maintenance of their efficiency should pass into the common stock. It was the spirit displayed by the men at the front, by the Russians in the face of enormous difficulties, and by our transatlantic kinsmen that alone would carry us to final victory. (Cheers.)

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Hainault Forest, where the London County Council golf course will be closed for the remainder of the war, bears a title that torments the antiquaries, some of whom have gone to Germany for a derivation, says the Chronicle. But "Hainault" is really a modern corruption of a word variously written "Hineholt," or Henholt, which stands obviously for the Saxon Hean holt, meaning "worthless wood." This same name of "Hineholt" was formerly borne by part of the Royal forest near Colchester. Anciently Hainault Forest comprised that portion of the great Forest of Waltham which lay south and east of the River Rodding, and was administered by the same officials as Epping Forest.

Burmah beans, now taken over by the Food Controller, are not, as one might expect, a product of that country, any more than Bath beans are of that city. Although indigenous to Burmah and Coochin China, more than half the beans imported into England come from Egypt, and a goodly proportion of the remainder from Spain. The soy beans, which are the most suitable for human consumption, come chiefly from China and Japan.

How excellently our Universities have done in sending men to the front is made clear in a record just issued by the Field office. Down to the end of last year, it appears that some 68,000 "Varsity men" (to give round figures) have gone to meet the foe. Of these old collegians and new about 4,500 have sacrificed their lives for the cause, and large numbers are missing and wounded. Honours have come to them in plenty, something like \$,000 being among the "mentioned" and decorated, including two dozen V.C.s and a fair number of awards from the Entente Powers.

In an appreciation of Mr. Le Sage, the Daily Telegraph's veteran chief, mention was made of the journalist's difficulties before the telegraph came into use. It prompts a reminiscence by a veteran corbie, who gives a typical example of reporting during the General Election of 1859. "I was then on the staff of one of the Edinburgh dailies," he writes; "there were three in those days. As Sir William Harcourt was a candidate for the Kirkcaldy Borough it was essential that his meetings should be attended. One reporter from each paper went across the Forth to the place of gathering.

"As by the time Sir William had finished speaking all the passenger steamers had gone, our only way of getting over the six miles of river—for the Forth Bridge was non-existent—was by the huge, lumbering boats that carried the luggage trains from Burntisland to Granton. Boarding one of these we extended our shorthanded notes by the aid of what light could be obtained from the steamer. At Granton we were met by three cabs, in each of which was a boy with a lantern, and so the writing went on until we reached our offices."

Bad as is the accommodation for ladies in the present House of Commons, it is luxurious compared with the loft between the ceiling and the roof which was the only place in the old House to which ladies were admitted. The loft had standing room for about 30, and of these perhaps a dozen could get a glimpse through a hole in the ceiling of the scene below. It is not surprising that the more daring of the sex sometimes frequented the Strangers' Gallery in male disguise, and the beautiful Mrs. Sheridan, among others, is said to have attended in such disguise to hear her husband speak.

The Old Tale.

A Chinese salesman, of 83 Bonhom Strand, has reported to the Police, on behalf of his master, that on Saturday he entrusted a shop coolie with \$4,100, which to pay certain bills. The coolie has not been seen since.

LAWN TENNIS.

Civil Service v. Royal Naval Yard.

Played on the Civil Service ground, the home team winning by 57 games to 42. Scores:—

J. Deakin and A. N. Other lost to Clark and Holway 5-6; lost to Crookell and Black 4-7; lost to Goodman and Wright 4-7.

J. B. Wood and Dr. Smalley beat Clark and Holway 8-2; beat Crookell and Black 9-2; beat Goodman and Wright 8-3.

A. Bider and Dr. Woodman beat Clark and Holway 6-5; beat Crookell and Black 7-4; lost to Goodman and Wright 5-6.

K.C.C. "B" v. Kowloon Dock.

This match was won by K.C.C. by 51 games to 45. The teams were:—K.C.C.—Blackburn and J. J. Jones; Anderson and J. J. Jones; Ralston and Stapleton. Kowloon Dock.—Hedley and Macaskill; Gray and Allan; Crawford and Brown.

Chinese Recreation Club v. Craigengower.

This match was won by Craigengower by 58 games to 43. Scores:—

Thompson and Taylor lost to Wei and Choi 3-8; lost to Choi and Wei 5-6; beat Un and Chow 6-5.

Bass and Bradbury lost to Un and Chow 4-7; beat Choi and Wei 8-3; beat Wei and Choi 8-3.

Witchell and Southerton beat Wei and Choi 7-4; beat Choi and Wei 7-4; beat Un and Chow 8-3.

Another Big Win for Club de Recreio.

The Club de Recreio beat the Y.M.C.A. by 23 games to 18. Scores:—

Yvanovich and Pina beat Moosdeen and Choi 11-0; beat Turner and Chan 9-2; beat Mohler and Chow 8-3.

Lopes Bros. beat Moosdeen and Choi 11-0; beat Turner and Chan 8-3; beat Mohler and Chow 8-3.

Yvanovich and Marques beat Moosdeen and Choi 11-0; beat Turner and Chan 6-5; beat Mohler and Chow 11-0.

U.S.R.C. v. Vanguard.

In the Tennis League, the U.S.R.C. played the Vanguard Club on Saturday, on the Craigengower ground, Happy Valley. The U.S.R.C. won by 62 games to 37. Scores:—

Lo and Lo lost to Milner Jones and Kent 5-6; lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond 4-7; lost to Crisp and King 5-6.

Grose and Manley lost to Milner Jones and Kent 3-8; lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond 4-7; lost to Crisp and King 4-7.

Al Lo and Lee lost to Milner Jones and Kent 2-9; lost to Cooper Hunt and Hammond 5-6; lost to Crisp and King 5-6.

Ladies Recreation Club v. University "B."

This match was played on the L.R.C. ground on Saturday, the home side winning by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Bevington and Wisckler lost to Marley and Wright 4-7; beat Martin and Ang 6-5; beat Woon and Hung 7-4.

Sisters and Morse beat Marley and Wright 11-0; beat Martin and Ang 7-4; beat Woon and Hung 11-0.

Vernoy and Jonckheer beat Marley and Wright 9-2; lost to Martin and Ang 2-9; beat Woon and Hung 8-3.

Wigwam Club "At Home."

The second of the series of "At Homes" arranged by the Wigwam Club was held on Saturday, when an enjoyable afternoon was spent.

A spoon competition for mixed doubles took place, and the winners were Mr. Reilton and Mrs. Crappell (owe 15), who scored 28 games out of a possible 42.

While the runners-up were Mr. A. Hicks and Miss Robson (score 24). There were other pairs participating.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

Impression of America's Cinema King.

Mr. D. W. Griffith is pre-eminent in the film world in America. He was the producer of the "Birth of a Nation," which attracted so much attention in England some months ago, and is responsible for the great film story "Intolerance," which is now attracting crowded houses at Drury Lane Theatre. He has recently been on his first visit to England, and he gives, in the following article to the *Daily Chronicle*, his impression of England in war time:—

The greatest discovery I have made in this my first visit to England is the spirit of service and of sacrifice which I find existing everywhere. My impressions began, on my first English train, with the courtesy of the guard and his desire to serve those who travelled by the train. Then my experience extended to policemen and assistants in shops. They, too, I found, were extraordinarily polite and sweet in their service. England is blessed at this hour, notwithstanding the terrible disaster of the war, because her people are content to serve in any capacity. I have found that same humility even in your upper and titled classes.

The great danger in a democracy is that there should be a spurious kind of equality, that men should consider themselves equal to the best, notwithstanding obvious defects in their characters and attainments. But real democracy is based on discipline—not on false shame, the shame of being servants, though, in reality, we are at our highest when we seem to be the lowest. And those who, in the stores and shops, are so willing to serve, may by so doing prove themselves superior to those whom they serve. The danger of a democracy is, I insist, that each should consider himself a leader, a law unto himself. Chaos is bound to result from an army composed of colonels. Often in seeking to remove the barnacles from the ship, one injures the ship. No doubt Russia has such problems as that to face, and thus avoid the experience of Mexico, where the autocracy of Diaz was replaced suddenly by democratic ideals, and confusion resulted. It will be a sad day for England when she loses her serviceableness.

To pass from service to sacrifice is natural to all Englishmen and Englishwomen. What tragedy and yet what cheerful suffering I see in the streets, I say it at the risk of being considered theatrical, the sight of it brings me to the verge of tears. It is heroicism of the real sort—nothing stagey about it—quiet uncomplaining, dignified. The heroes do not in the least know they are heroic and would be angry if I insisted upon it; but how quietly and with a smile—that is the wonder of it—the sacrifice of young lives is made; fresh flowers laid upon the altar of the country.

I think it would be terrible if the Germans, with their brutality, were ever able to destroy that quiet, loving, trustful spirit in charity, of life and let live, of faith in humanity, that allows a man to go about his work without let or hindrance, in full liberty. If the Germans could only see England to-day they would realise the hopelessness of trying to conquer her.

Many of us in America have imagined that to give a man a uniform and to put arms in his hand was to make him a swash-buckler and an aggressive person. But here in London I am struck with the utter lack of rowdiness or pugilistic of the soldiers. It is harder to pick a quarrel in London than in any other city I have been in my life. It would convince the most pessimistic pacifist that such people must have right on their side. Even an innocent person must defend himself when attacked, yet it would be awful if this love of peace were changed into something else, owing to Germany's attack upon the world.

Coming over in the ship with me were half-a-dozen Canadians

and Australians. They spoke of "our Empire" as if the British Empire belonged to them. There is the real knight errantry, the adventurous spirit—young Lochinvar coming, not on a wild horse, but on a modern steamship. Quite a number of those knight-errants wore the American flag in St. Paul's last Friday for, as you know, this war has extended the boundaries of Canada into the States! One hero used crutches to get into the Cathedral. I saluted him and touched his flag. It gripped my heart to think that one American at least had given something of himself to the old Mother Country. And the blood of that country runs in my own veins.

At least this war proves that my poor sex, with all its weaknesses and imperfections, is going willingly to death for a cause. Perhaps that fact will atone a little for our shortcomings in the eyes of others. But such a question scarcely exists to-day, when every woman is going courageously and charmingly to work, even in such humble tasks as window-cleaning.

Each must serve—even the picture palace. If it entertains, it achieves its purpose. By all means let it instruct if it can but it must interest at the same time. If it shows dreadful things, they must be thrilling, too. If it attempts to preach and bore people, its usefulness will soon come to an end. Therefore it must never be used consciously and purely for propaganda. And yet the National Prohibition League in America testifies to the fact it has had an enormous influence upon the drink. Formerly, when men needed a little change from their work, and grew a little tired of grazing at the same wall paper for years at a time, they had nowhere to go except the street corner or the saloon. Surely, it is better for them to go to the pictures.

If the cinema had been used to show the horrors of war, this war would, I think never have come, for even the Germans would have been affected by it. Pictures of the past would not only show us the sufferings of war, but its utter futility, and that those who live by the sword must perish by the sword. To consult the chronicles of the past is to receive the assurance that we have little changed since the very beginnings of civilisation in the days of Babylon. The Chaldeans fought and prayed and invoked dire punishment upon the enemies. They had much the same ideas that we have of heaven and rewards for virtue. But if behind the fluttering flags and rousing brass of the centurions we sought the real lesson of it all, would it not be the lesson of peace—the lesson that progress is inseparable from peace?

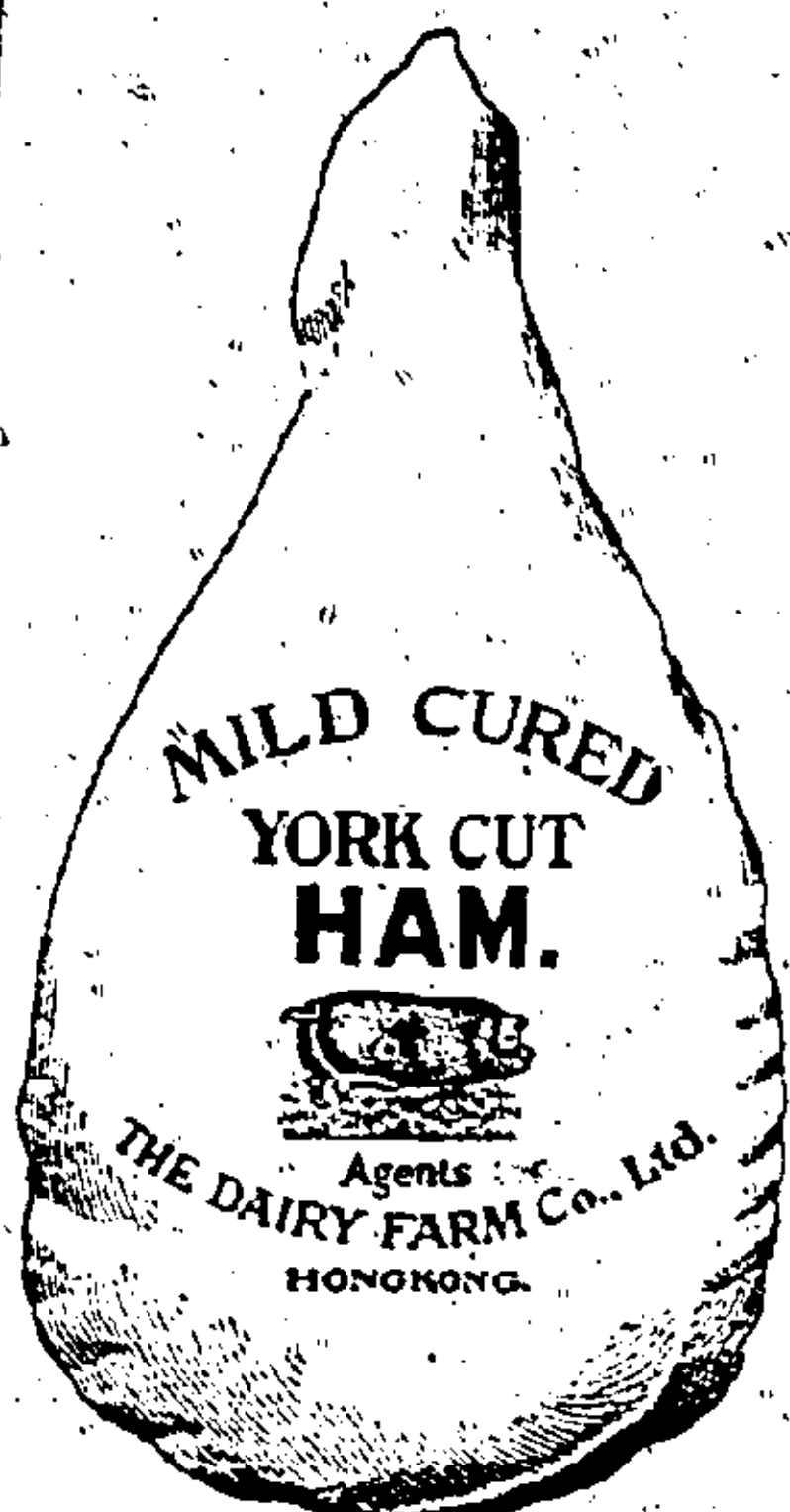
ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of selflessness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anæmia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops, for substitutes do not help you. Also obtainable direct, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free, for a post card to above address, a useful health handbook, "The Blood and its Work."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature remedy for constipation, "liver", biliousness, sick headaches.



are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents at the Peak the train at present advertised to leave Shum Chun at 9.20 p.m. (arriving at Kowloon at 10.10 p.m.) will on and from Wednesday, 20th June, leave Shum Chun at 9.05 p.m., calling at Sheung Shui 9.13 p.m., Fanling 9.16 p.m., Tai Po 9.27 p.m., and arriving at Kowloon at 9.52 p.m.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 16th June, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship
"SUWA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24 h June, 1917, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By Married Couple a FURNISHED FLAT OR BUNGALOW on the Peak, or on May Road level, from the 1st November. Apply Box 1295 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

WASHING TIES.

We have now a Choice Selection in White and Coloured grounds with Stripes and Spots, suitable for Bows and Knots at prices ranging from 40 cts. each.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED—

"PHOENIX"
PURE SILK
SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.
PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

BY
Y S A Y E.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor... (Mendelssohn.)
7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5... (Brahms.)
7103 Ave Maria... (Schubert.)
36514 Scherzo Valse... (Chabrier.)
36552 Reve D'Enfant... (Ysaye.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

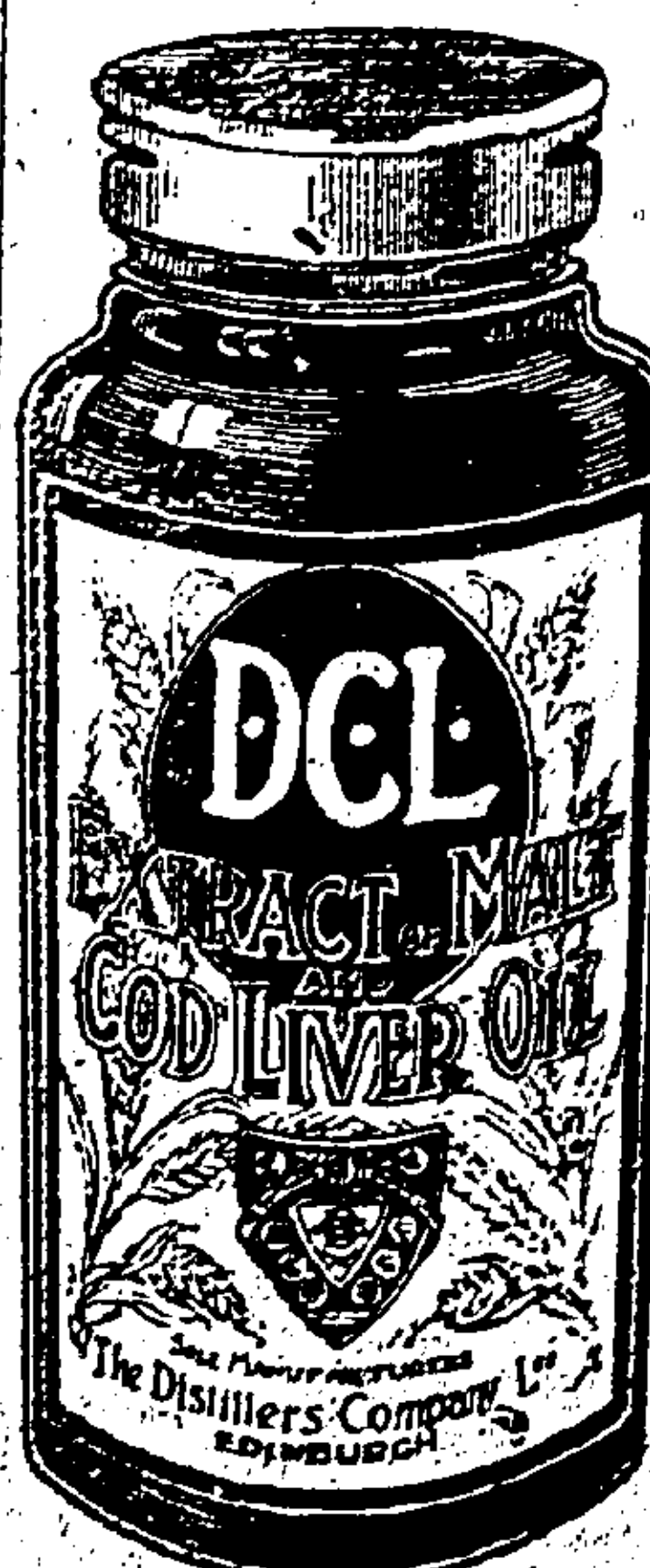
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. H. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 19th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1083.

DES VCEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, H.K., & SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma Shiba Maru Capt. Higo	WED., 20th June, at noon. MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itano	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara	SATURDAY, 23rd June.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$436. (2122).

to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to BAVIA & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Tjisondari 21st June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
HONGKONG, YORK BUILDINGS.
JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

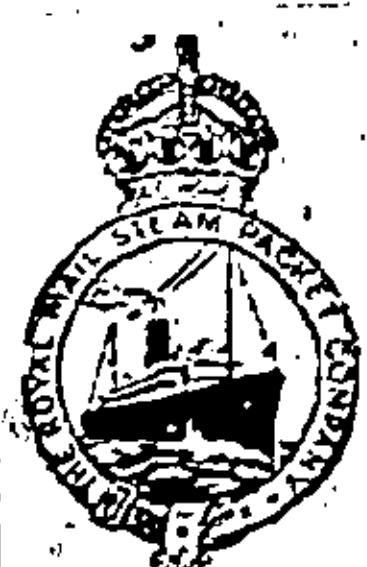
CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Yingchow	19th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenai	19th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	21st June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th June at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinabao," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean." SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Sumit," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 46.
Hongkong June 18, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected co. of about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND BOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leave
Haikun	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 22nd June, at noon.
Haikong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 26th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 20th June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 23rd June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Tuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanchai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the ship tickets can be obtained for Fuzhou and Yantai Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Sihan when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaidat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHANGHAI

The Post of Dairen.

Goods stored on Dairen Wharves, on May 22, amounted to 2,614 tons, showing a decrease of 121,995 tons from the record amount for this year of 586,135 tons registered on February 22, but an increase of 12,451 tons over the corresponding date last year.—Manduria Daily News.

Bombardment Insurance in the United States.

The insurance companies of the United States are doing a thriving business in bombardment policies. The zone system of rates prevails, the cities nearest the coast paying the highest rates. In Boston alone bombardment policies amounting to more than \$4,000,000 have been written, and \$30,000,000 in insurance have been taken out by property owners there against loss caused by explosions. Most companies, it is said, have adopted the general plan of adding a bombardment clause to explosion policies. The bombardment policies also cover fire losses resulting from the attack by enemy warships.

A Tribute to Our Merchant Service.

Amidst the many tributes which are being paid to the work of our Merchant Service in the interests of the country the following is an interesting letter which has been received by Lieutenant Moore, R.N.E., Honorary Secretary of the Fryatt Memorial Fund, illustrative of the fact that the working man also shares the general spirit of admiration which exists.—"Please pardon the very great liberty I am taking in writing to you. I saw an advertisement of yours in the paper about the Fryatt Memorial Fund and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild. I am a working man but I want to do my little bit to assist those who are risking their lives on the sea for me and others at home, and I hope please God will protect them. My little mite will go to swell the big sums in the funds. Please have you any photos of C. Captain Fryatt or any others. Please let me know and you will greatly oblige. I enclose my mite to put into your noble Fund and I hope I will have a noble sum. I hope I have not offended you in writing to you. I trust not, Sir."

Trawling Industry on the China Coast.

In the course of a leading article in "Shipping and Engineering" for June 8, it is stated:—That the trawling industry on the China coast, in the present state of affairs cannot be made to pay has been amply demonstrated, but the reason lies not in the paucity of fish, for the trawlers come in with catches that would be considered excellent in any home port, but because of the numbers of native fishing craft with which she has to compete and the hostility she must inevitably meet with from the millions to whom the fishing industry is the only means of livelihood, a means that has been theirs from generation to generation for many hundreds of years. With the powerful guilds in sympathy with the fishermen, so many obstacles can be placed in the way of the steam trawler landing her catch promptly and profitably that such hostility becomes too great to struggle against, especially in the summer months when a few hours' delay in marketing the catch makes up the difference between profit and loss. Until, therefore, the Chinese fishermen themselves are brought to see that the bounty of the sea can be better harvested by means of steam, or motor trawlers and themselves initiate the change, the probabilities point to the old system being retained in these waters. In Japan, on the other hand, the industry, conducted by the Japanese themselves, had been fairly prosperous, though in August 1915 trawler owners there found it necessary to petition the Government to grant no further licences as the existing fleets could barely pay their way. The demand for the craft for war purposes has now brought about the abandonment of this industry also, though there is little doubt but that, when craft can again be built or bought, it will be revived.

If you have lost your appetite out of the big variety of dairy dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
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& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 12.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 18th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Falshan.
10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Falshan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "FALSHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MAXIMUS (First Floor) Opposite the Klaka Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J.L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka	N.Y.K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	G.M.S.S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J.L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T.K.K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J.L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T.K.K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T.K.K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T.K.K.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	P.M.S.S.	25, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Aryo M.	T.K.K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N.Y.K.	1, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	D.S. & Co.	19, June	
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	1, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, June
Hajiphong	Loksang	J.M.Co.	20, June
Welshwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	21, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	21, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J.M.Co.	23, June
Manila	Loongsang	J.M.Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N.Y.K.	23, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D.L.Co.	6, June
Manila	Tuensang	J.M.Co.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N.Y.K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J.L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Insaba M.	N.Y.K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N.Y.K.	18, July

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"S.S. 's JACOB."

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd
June, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 21st June,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From MAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer

having arrived, Consignees of

cargo from above ports are

requested to send in their Bills

of Lading duly endorsed for

counter-signature and to take

immediate delivery of their goods

from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed at once, and cargo
remaining on board after June,
18th will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into Co's
Godown.

Cargo undelivered after
THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917,
will be subject to landing and
storage charges.

No insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged goods will be landed into
the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on MON-
DAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised if
filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from above ports,
Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is be-
ing landed at their risk into the
Hazardous and/or hazardous Go-
dows of the Hongkong & Kow-
loon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consig-
nees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of
lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the Go-
dows where they will be ex-
amined on Monday 18th, inst.,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remain-
ing undelivered after June 19th
1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R.C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

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2 CENTS
PER PAGE

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SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers to sail.

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK & SON.

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THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

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CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,

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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

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SINCON & CO.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Castings, General Store

keepers and Shipchandler. Nos. 33 and

37, King's Road, (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 814.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
CHINA left Shanghai yesterday, Tues-
day, 12th, and is due to arrive here on
Friday, June 15, at 9 a.m.

NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI-GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI) CO.
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA COAL, BUTANE, KISHI,
DAKE, YOSHIMIZU, NOJO, SAKA,
ZUTA, SAKO, KANADA, SHINAWA,
HAMAMADA, BIRAI and OTSUBA
Cellulose.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

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YAMAGUCHI, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOSSE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, YAMAGUCHI,
VOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HATFONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Code: 31, A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.E.
BROWN, MONTREAL & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
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Jongkong, No. 2, Pedda

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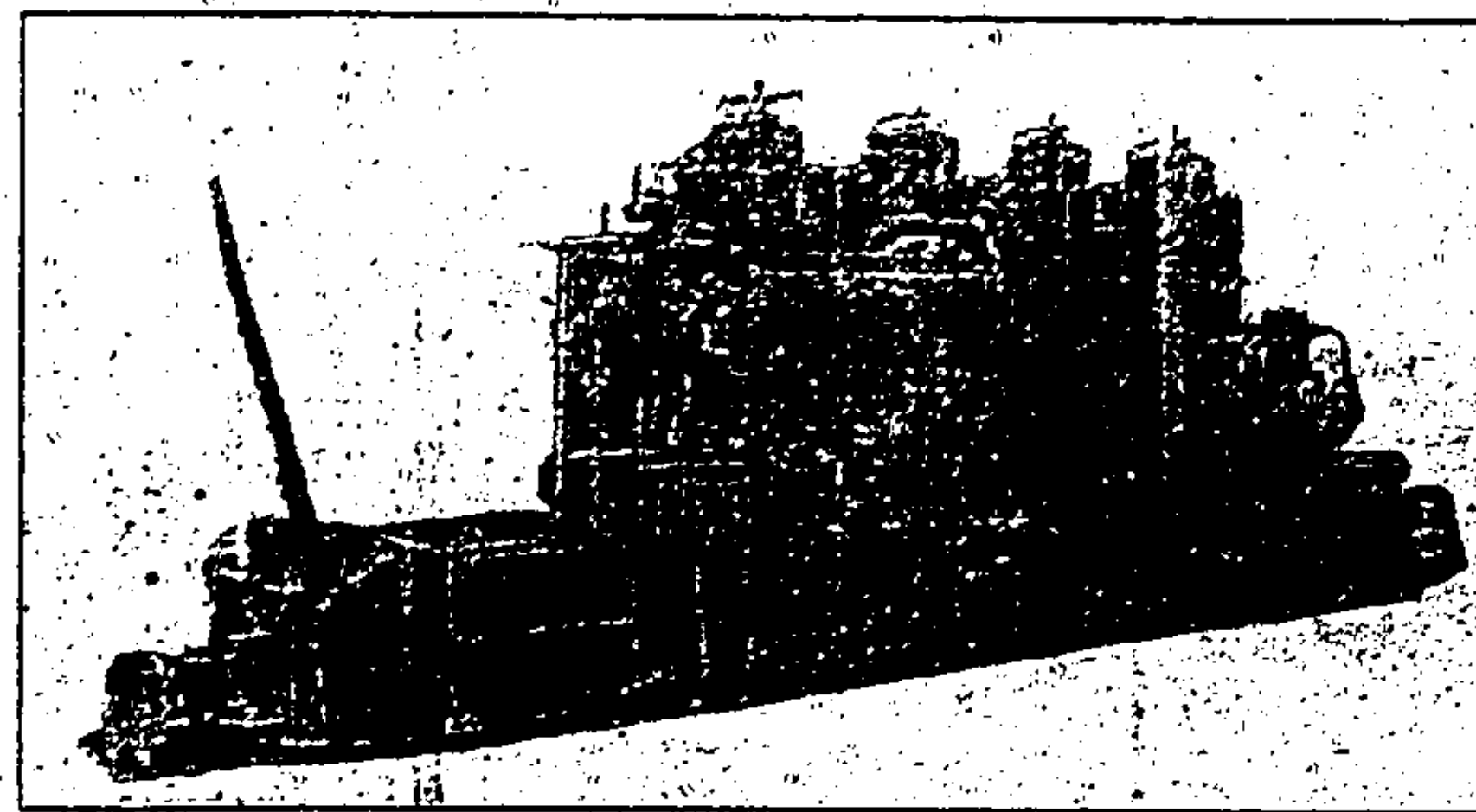
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PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-
ED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSULT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR MACHINERY
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Sole Agents in the far East for BOLINDER'S Crude Oil Engines.

ENGINES & SPARE PARTS IN STOCK.

Most reliable and economical Engines of this Class in the Market.

Suitable for Marine, Mining, Industrial & Municipal purposes.

5 B. H. P. to 500 B. H. P.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON WHARF FLOOR	DEPTH BEHIND DOCK	DEPTH AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	NAME OF YARD	SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	12' 6"	12'	71'	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	172'	12'	12'	71'	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	172'	12'	12'	71'	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	172'	12'	12'	71'	
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	172'	12'	12'	71'	
TAI KOW TUN					
Compass Slip, Dock	172'	12'	12'	71'	
AMBERDEN					
Harbour Dock	172'	12'	12'	71'	
General Dock	172'	12'	12'	71'	

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 54.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 30 Hongkong.

Plans and estimates supplied to the Chief Manager.

S. H. CHAN, Secy., M.I.M.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

ITALIANS MAKE FURTHER CAPTURES.

London, June 16.
An Italian official communique says: We attacked and carried the strongly fortified position of Cornocavento in eastern Trentino. We took prisoner the remainder of the garrison and captured two guns and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition. The enemy, continually reinforced, violently attacked our positions at Ortigara. All their efforts failed and we took fifty-two prisoners.

AMERICAN OIL TANKER SUNK.

Washington, June 16.
An official report says: The American oil tanker Moremi was set ablaze and sunk by a German submarine following a battle in which three hundred shots were fired of which the Moremi fired two hundred. Four Americans were killed. The submarine captain congratulated the captain of the Moremi on putting up a splendid fight.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

London, June 16.
Reuter learns that well-informed people are disposed to take a more favourable view of the situation in Spain based upon trustworthy information that it is more than probable that the difficulties are purely internal and, despite contrary rumours, not due to German intrigue.

ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Rome, June 16.
Signor D'Adda has been promoted to Minister of Munitions from Under-Secretary. Signor Arlotto becomes a Minister without portfolio. The Ministers of War and Marine have resigned in order to resume active service. General Giardino and Rear-Admiral Triangi succeed them.

THE RECENT MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

London, June 16.
The Press Bureau announces that as a result of the Ashton-under-Lyne explosion 41 are dead and 130 injured. Fire caused the explosion. The majority of the work people escaped.

THE AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

London, June 15.
In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that the air raid casualties were: 104 killed, 154 seriously injured, 269 slightly injured. The casualties include 120 children.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

London, June 17.
A French eastern communique says: Our infantry occupied Kalamak and Trikala. The advance southwards continues without a hitch. The inhabitants of Larissa have enthusiastically adhered to M. Venizelos.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Paris, June 16.
The French steamer Sequana has been torpedoed in the Atlantic. There were 650 on board, of whom 190 are missing.

SIR EDWARD CARSON INDICTED.

Blocking Ireland and the Empire.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the *Daily News*, in an open letter in that journal to Sir E. Carson, says:—

"You have been in office for over four months. Judged by results they have been months of unprecedented failure in the sphere which you control. It is not because you have failed in your job that I address you. It may be that no one else would have done better."

"You, who have no title to be in any British Government except as the bringer of appeasement in Ireland, are using your position in that Government to prevent appeasement. If the present negotiations break down, as seems only too likely, they will break down because the war, which has taught the world so much, has taught you and the little Prussian garrison in Ulster nothing. They will break down, too, because, while you have not surrendered to the great spirit of this time, Mr. Lloyd George has surrendered to you."

"You armed, drilled, reviewed and inspired men. For what? To make armed resistance to (a) the passing and (b) the putting in operation of an Act of Parliament. In other words, to intimidate or overawe the King, the Lords and Commons to the United Kingdom."

"You know the profound interest which Germany took in your cause. You know how the German journalists flocked to see these astonishing preparations for civil war. You know how Baron von Kuhlman visited Ulster to witness the great drama that was going to keep this country occupied when the war came. You know the German aspects of the gun-run-

ning episode. You know how deeply you impressed the Kaiser in your meeting at Hamburg."

"You know that it was the treasonable campaign inaugurated by you in Ulster that lighted the fire of rebellion in Nationalist Ireland."

"You have done great wrong; but it is in your power to make amends. You can pluck from the hearts of your Ulster friends the distrust of their fellow-countrymen which you have helped to sow there. You can, if you will, make Ulster listen to reason. You can settle the Irish question, and remove from this Empire the one blot that sullies its name. The task is simple and just. It is but to agree to the county option—to give the people themselves the right to say whether they will come under the Dublin Parliament."

"I am told that you fear the monster you have created. If you stand by the monster of Ulster arrogance you are standing also by the monster of Sinn Féin. You are delivering Ireland over to disruption. Join hands with Mr. Redmond and the Constitutional Party and you save Ireland and defeat disruption."

TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord French on "Trouble and Inconvenience."

The curious thing to his mind was that people in Nottingham, and in two or three other places, did not seem to realize what this war meant—or, indeed, that we were conducting a great war at all. They must not look at the situation through peace spectacles. When those at Headquarters asked why more progress was not made in certain parts of the country, the most common answer was that certain regulations, particularly with regard to attendance at parades and to qualifying in drill and musketry, etc., caused trouble and inconvenience.

MIDSHIPMAN HERO.

Donald Gyles, the Boy Officer of H. M. S. Broke.

Midshipman Donald A. Gyles, R. N. R., whose name stands out in the story of naval heroism published recently, was last month admitted to hospital at Deal, suffering from wounds in the right leg and a badly wounded eye—the result of a piece of German shrapnel. For this he has had to undergo an operation.

This is not the first time that he has been wounded. He is becoming almost accustomed to tight corners. He is only 19. Four years ago he elected to go to sea and started his career as a cadet with the White Star Line. On board the *Mersey* he was trained as an officer and learned something of those traditions of the sea which were to be of value to him in later years.

With the *Mersey* he travelled round the world, picking up the rudiments of what an officer in His Majesty's Navy should be.

Just before war broke out, he got his chance. He was nominated as a midshipman to the battleship *London*, and the beginning of the war found him serving in the Mediterranean.

It was not long before he smelt powder. He went all through the Dardanelles campaign, and helped to land some of the first Australians at Gaba Tepe under the terrible fire of the Turks' land batteries.

He was wounded twice, although not seriously. When he came back from the Mediterranean last November he was appointed to his destroyer—the *Broke*—in the Dover Patrol; and with the *Broke* and Commander Evans he has seen active service ever since.

The official account of the latest Channel fight relates how, when the *Broke* was locked with the German destroyer which she had rammed, the foremost guns' crews were reduced from 18 men to six, and Midshipman Gyles, in charge of the forecastle, though wounded in the eye, kept all foremost guns in action, himself assisting the depleted crews to load.

While he was thus employed, a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the *Broke's* forecastle out of the rammed destroyer, and finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns swept sit in a shouting mob.

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his gun's crews and half-blinded by blood, met the rush single-handed with an automatic revolver.

"Trouble and inconvenience!" "Cast your eyes overseas to those trenches over there. Look at the present condition of the country and at the critical state of the world generally. What is such trouble and inconvenience compared with the daily life and death struggle of our compatriots in the desperate fighting lines which exist all over the world? Take the Territorials. Supposing they had urged 'trouble and inconvenience,' where do you think we should have been now? I will tell you what I believe. If they had urged 'trouble and inconvenience' the country by this time might possibly have been suffering the trouble and inconvenience of a German domination."

Where did the trouble and inconvenience come in? he asked. At the utmost, in giving up an hour or two of their evenings—although, perhaps they might have been working hard in a factory all day—for drill and instruction two or three times a week, and in allotting a certain portion of their time to similar purposes on Saturday and Sunday. All they were asked to do was to prepare for an emergency, caused by a powerful invasion of the country. He felt certain it was because they did not see the necessity of their services that so many of them refrained from giving them. "Once more, then," he added, "let me earnestly and solemnly assure you that, unless every able-bodied man does his very utmost to help, we cannot win this war."

Thus did Lord French address a meeting of the Nottingham Volunteers, and the words can be thought over by the few who "grumble" about their drill in—Singapore *Singapore Press*.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Fairly Heavy Calendar.

The Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Baggallay, (Chief Justice), when there were eight cases on the calendar, consisting of two capital charges and charges of armed robbery, and possession of and uttering counterfeit coins.

Armed Robbery Case. Two men were indicted upon a charge of armed robbery, alleged to have been committed at Shai Hsu on December 2. It is alleged that prisoners stole \$2,096, clothing and other articles, and then carried off three persons, holding them to ransom.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty on both counts. The Jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. A. M. van Andel, F. G. Hendrick, A. Lambden, M. J. Wansburg, G. Ludin, S. Museo and W. Taylor.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, in outlining the facts of the case, said that on the date in question a number of fishermen at Shai Hsu, a small village south-west of Lan Tau Island, situated at one of the furthest points of our territory in this neighbourhood, saw a number of armed robbers appearing on the shore. As the robbers got nearer, their numbers increased, and they proceeded to round up all the fishermen on the shore. They then went into the village, leaving two armed men on guard over them. The robbers went to all the principal houses in the village and ransacked them, taking away with them what they could carry. Among the houses which were ransacked was that of the schoolmaster and the chief shopkeeper. Not content with this, they took away with them the schoolmaster, the chief shopkeeper, a boy and another man, to the old village wall, where they held them for some time. Fortunately for him, one of the men in the darkness escaped and reported the matter to the Police.

The others were taken aboard a junk and sailed to Macao, where they were held for some days and then taken to various houses far inland. The captives were held at these places for about a month, it was observed that the vigilance of their captors was being relaxed somewhat, and the three of them escaped. For three days they wandered round the hills, with nothing to eat, but at length they struck the coast, and, getting a boat, were taken to Hongkong.

The father of the boy who was kidnapped, a few days after the affair received a letter stating that the kidnappers would require \$10,000 before his son would be released. The Macao police were on the look-out for the armed robbers and at length they discovered the second defendant lying down in a house. It was some six weeks later before the first defendant was found in a hotel. The first defendant was identified by no less than three people, who stated that he was one of the men who had kept guard over them, and who had been seen in company with the robbers when they raided the village.

The jury found the prisoner, Pun Shin-ping, not guilty by six votes to one, and the prisoner Kwong Yee, guilty by unanimous vote.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Kwong Yee, said the robbery was altogether a most disgraceful proceeding. A number of co-conspirators in the crime were sentenced at the April Sessions, but prisoner would not receive so long a term as they had, because he (the Chief Justice) was going to add corporal punishment which would make prisoner feel some of the misery he had inflicted on others.

The sentence would be eight years' hard labour on each count, to run concurrently and 14 strokes with the "cat."

His Eighteenth Conviction. This afternoon a Chinese named Chan Wing was charged with house-breaking and larceny at Yuenai. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. G. H. Walsman said that the man went into a house, and was breaking open a door when

WEDDING IN KONGMOON.

First European Marriage at the Port.

The first European wedding to take place in Kongmoon was solemnized on Saturday, June 16, at three o'clock, when Miss Florence Edmunds, of Kenthurst, New South Wales, was married to Mr. Hubert Charles Scrimshaw, of the Customs Staff there.

The wedding took place in the home of Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Broadfoot, and Mr. Broadfoot was the officiating clergyman.

The house was decorated, and a floral arch had been erected for the occasion. Mrs. McDougall played the Wedding March, to the strains of which the bride entered the room on the arm of Mr. de Batenfeld, the Commissioner of Customs, who gave her away.

Two little ribbon bearers, Misses Alexandra Broadfoot and Jean McDonald, were the bride's only attendants.

After the short ceremony, the register was signed, and then the couple resumed their places under the arch, where they stood to receive the congratulations of the guests.

Refreshments followed, and a kindly speech from the Commissioner, who voiced the good wishes of all. Mr. Scrimshaw briefly replied. Mr. Scrimshaw has been four years in Kongmoon, and has made many friends.

The presents included many beautiful and useful things. The groom's colleagues of the Customs Staff gave him a handsome set of cutlery in a case. Other gifts were a dinner service and crust from the business community, tea-set from the Captain of the S.S. San Ning; silver biscuit jar, Mr. and Mrs. Tully, Hongkong; rose bowl in silver with black-work mount, the Mission Staff; tea-set, Mr. Iselt; fish servers, Mr. Anderson; silver sweet dish, Captain Lossing; hand-painted powder box, Mr. and Mrs. Sundstrum; hand-made doily, Miss Clement; silver sweet dish, Mr. and Mrs. Leach. The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful travelling bag, with silver fittings.

Mr. Cheong took pictures of the various groups, and also of the bride's cake and gifts. The couple left on the Hongkong boat that evening and were given an enthusiastic send-off by the entire European community. They will spend the honeymoon in visiting various points on the West River and on their return will live in Kongmoon. *Contributed.*

he was seen by a girl of the house. She told the master, and when the man was arrested he was wearing some clothes he had stolen from the house.

It was stated that the prisoner was before the Criminal Sessions in January last, and was given a light sentence in the hope of the authorities sending him out of the Colony.

His Lordship read out a list of no less than 17 previous convictions, dating from 1905, and said that if the man were younger, he would have him flogged. He really did not know what to do with a man like that.

Prisoner said he had been in prison so often that when he was out he was at a loss to know what to do.

Sentence of 12 months' hard labour was passed.

Counterfeit Coin. Li King was charged with the unlawful possession of 292 pieces of counterfeit coin resembling Hongkong ten cent pieces and nine other coin resembling silver dollars, with intent to utter them.

Prisoner admitted having the money, but said he was not going to pass it. This was accepted as a plea of not guilty.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. R. M. Austin, D. L. Lyle, G. H. de Silva, G. P. Xavier, J. Laing, T. C. Nixon, and H. W. Dick.

Mr. Walsman said the man was seen walking along Third Street carrying a basket. When examined, the basket was found to contain a large quantity of coins, some good and some bad. When making his defence at the Police Court, the man said he was taking the money to Canton to have it melted down and the silver extracted.

Evidence was then called.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on all counts, and sentenced him to 12 months' hard labour.

GERMANY'S INSOLENCE CONDEMNED.

Remarkable Article by Max Harden.

Amsterdam, May 3.—Max Harden, in *Zukunft*, publishes the most remarkable article which has appeared in his weekly for a long time past. He has gone far out into the wilderness beyond that "basis"—now considerably populated—from which the *Versailler* preaches, and it is scarcely to be expected that the authorities will calmly pass over such breaking of bounds.

He begins a long article of 39 pages with some praise of England which will not sound pleasantly in the ears of those who keep the German people in the dark as to what their position in the world struggle really is. He sets forth in contrast the "inestimable worth of freedom of speech in Press and Parliament" in England, and even has a good word to say for the publication of the Dardanelles Report, for "only in such light can a nation which governs itself live."

He proceeds to show how a little while ago the United States stood for peace; was a peace party in a world stiff with armour. A professor, democrat and pacifist was President. His first State Secretary, Mr. Bryan, and his closest friend were pillars of peace. Nine-tenths of the States were against war. A long list of democratic associations of all sorts and prominent men were for peace.

When Mr. Roosevelt came forward as war champion, he suffered a severe defeat, rent his party, and involved Mr. Hughes in the same fate. Mr. Ford was chosen Governor of his native State.

Yet, despite all that, "on the first day of the life of the new Congress—Mr. Wilson announced his decision to throw the whole military and economic strength of the United States into war against the German Empire."

How was such a change possible, Harden asks, and he supplies the answer by quoting in full President Wilson's historic speech. To emphasise the reply, he quotes from declarations, from the great Etcetera statements in Europe—Poincaré, Ribot, Deschamps, and Lloyd George—referring to the latter as "a genial, ultra-strenuous man of action."

Perhaps, says Harden, Mr. Wilson cannot reach to the heights of those four orators of the first rank, "but, nevertheless, his speech will soon stand in the school-books with those of Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Bismarck, and Gambetta, and will outshine all previous and contemporary declarations, because it came from the lips of the head of a State, who spoke as none have before spoken in the world's history, who was made bold by a creed of idealism which had not become sacred, and who found courage for new things."

"On January 23 the world heard Mr. Wilson's peace offer, and in them the first voice which indicated, in clear, profound, and considered words, not veiled with halting wishes, the way to lasting peace. On April 3 we heard from the same mouth a declaration of war like none since the States were."

Then heavy blows are directed against Zimmermann and his offer to Mexico:—

"Bismarck used to declare the worst diplomatic error of his experience was that committed by the Duke of Gramont when he did not regard the Signaring renunciation of the Spanish throne as a French triumph; and so avoided war and the downfall of the Empire. This error of July 1870 is exceeded by that of July 1914 by the whole extent of the difference between that war, which at the end of eight weeks practically ended in victory, and that struggle which on the thousandth day is further from a military decision than it was on the thirtieth."

"If Carranza wished to conquer Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, he did not need the permission of Germany." He would first have to deal with General Villa, who still holds the American-Mexican border territory—did the Wilhelmstrasse know that? and then throw himself into the adventure of war against the

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Police Reserve Gazette.

The June number of this entertaining periodical contains many good things, and is indeed a worthy successor to many of its bright forerunners. The result of the "Alliteration Competition" is announced, and a number of the specimens submitted—many of them ingenious and amusing—are given. The announcement is also made of another competition for the next number, readers being offered a prize for "The best description of Hongkong." As the description may be "humorous, serious, satirical or otherwise," but must not exceed 200 words, it will be seen that plenty of scope is given for the serious or the flippant to say just what they like about our Colony. Further particulars of the competition will be found in the number just issued. The issue also contains an amusing little verification entitled "Ring Craft," in which a recent newspaper controversy was waged by two devotees of the fictitious art very neatly "taken off." And Durcib's article entitled "Hongkong in War-time" is very amusing and makes quite a few allusions to local topics. "The Downfall of Samana" is another bright contribution, while the biographical sketch under the heading "H.K.P.R. Chinese Benefactors" gives an interesting account of Mr. F. O. Mow Fung. "Our Public Companies," "In Sober Vein," "To Archibald"—(verses by E. W. H.)—"Letters from a Japanese School Boy," and "A Personal Experience" are ones and all very readable. A number of items of special interest to the Reserves are given under "Corps Matters." In this issue the Editor, from his Chair, discusses "Our First Half Year," "Our Finances," "Corps Discipline," "The Title of the Corps," and "A Note of Farewell," expressing in the last mentioned item a hearty acknowledgment of the good work done by Mr. Sidney H. Wright. We have much pleasure in recommending the *Gazette* to the general public.

Millard's Review of the Far East.

This is a new weekly published in Shanghai, and, as its title indicates, its columns are to be devoted to affairs of interest relative to the Far East. Its editor is Mr. Thomas F. Millard, formerly editor of the *China Press* and the author of several books dealing with Far Eastern affairs. The new venture makes a promising beginning with several good articles, such as "China's Latest Crisis," "What of Japan?" "Judge Lobingier's Decision in the Bank Case," "China's Commercial Call," all of which are pointedly written. The *Review* is extremely well got up. We wish it a prosperous career.

LAWN-BOWLS.

Civil Service v. Talkoo.

Mr. J. Blake, with three men, again went to try conclusions against four "skipped" by Mr. J. Wotherspoon on the Talkoo ground, on Saturday, and returned bringing spoons with them. Scores:—

Talkoo.	Civil Service.
Gerrard.	Woolley.
Grimeshaw.	Mace.
Weir.	Blakey.
Wotherspoon.	Stanley.
(Skip.) 17.	(Skip.) 27.

earth's richest people, against 100,000,000 men, in whose service were the best cannon and the most modern technical science and industry, and who would rather bleed to death than allow the Mexicans to take the three States as booty.

German policy towards Japan is also severely criticised. Harden points out how such meddling insulted America, especially as such "extraordinary" treaties were not condemned by the German people.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed by many hundred million of dollars. Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary to the Treasury, in a statement, said: "It is impossible at present to state the exact amount of over-subscription, but the figures are being published as rapidly as they are received. The success of the Loan is a genuine triumph for democracy and is an unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry on the war for the protection of American liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "This morning we attacked and captured a further portion of the sector of the Hindenburg Line to the north-west of Bellecourt. The hostile garrison stubbornly resisted, and suffered heavily. We took forty-three prisoners."

Successful raids were carried out to the east of Loos, and in the neighbourhood of the Lys River.

There has been reciprocal artillery firing all day long to the north of the Scarpe, and also at numerous points between Arras and Ypres.

We brought down yesterday four German aeroplanes and drove down three. Two of ours are missing.

AMERICA'S NOTE ON CHINA.

London, June 16.

Reuter understands that replies have now been despatched to the Note of the United States regarding China, and, while agreeing in general principles with the view of the United States, some of the other powers will not find it possible to act in the manner suggested by Washington.

FRENCH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the transport, Annam, of six thousand tons, was torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea on June 11, while being escorted.

Bombs were thrown at the submarine, which did not re-appear. There are no casualties.

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, June 16.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on the aerodrome at St. Denis Westren. Many direct hits were observed. Dense columns of smoke and flames were seen arising.

All the machines returned.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, wiring on June 14, says that the news of the abdication of King Constantine was received most enthusiastically, especially by the Greek camps on the outskirts of Salonica and the troops at the front, all of them cheering the Entente and M. Venizelos.

The inhabitants of the liberated districts of New Greece held impromptu meetings, singing anthems in praise of the Entente. It is believed that the Venizelist Government will shortly go to Athens where it will convolve the Chamber elected on April 31, 1915, which King Constantine dissolved.

It is expected that the removal of King Constantine and the reunion of the two halves of Greece will prove to be the turning point in the Balkan campaign.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens, wiring on June 15, says that it is now arranged that King Constantine and his family will embark at Oropos, on board the Royal yacht. In the meanwhile they are residing at Tatoi.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that in the Senate, M. Ribot, referring to Greece, declared that reparation should be exacted for the treachery at Larissa against the Anglo-French. He added that the succession of Alexander was subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly. M. Zaimis remained Premier and M. Venizelos would go to Athens when reconciliation was certain. King Constantine was not regarded as a prisoner by the Allies and if he went to Germany it would avow his true sentiments.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that subsequent to King Constantine's departure, M. Jannart took steps to raise the blockade. These are expected to brighten the situation.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that at the Municipal elections the Socialists polled 507,972 votes, of which the Extremists polled 117,760, and the Bourgeois parties 168,309.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the town of Kirsanoff, in the Province of Tchernov, has proclaimed itself an autonomous republic.

A collision between the partisans of the President and the Provisional Government resulted in a fight. Several were wounded. The President has been arrested.

Troops have been sent to Kirsanoff.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN SPAIN.

London, June 16.

The dearth of news from Spain is exciting comment. After a silence of three days two messages have been received from Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, dated June 15. One denies that the Bilbao regiment refused to go on a route march, and the other states that a group of Deputies has issued a manifesto protesting that the Constitution has been violated, since Parliament has been prevented from intervening in grave questions, and calling upon Deputies to restore the sovereignty of Parliament.

Statements, published in London, declare that the discontented Spanish army led to the formation of Committees to demand reforms in pay and treatment, and the success of this military strike has resulted in an increase of pro German and reactionary intrigues, which are taking an anti-dynastic form.

The whole situation, however, is obscure, and elucidation is anxiously awaited.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

London, June 16.

A French eastern communiqué from Thessaly says: "The bulk of our troops established around Larissa have advanced. Elements occupied Demirli Kardissa, on the Volotikala railway."

THE SILVER MARKET STEADY.

London, June 16.

Silver is steady, and the market is featureless.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had long and anxiously considered the position of the Irish political prisoners, and they had arrived at a decision which it was now his duty to announce. The Government felt that, after carefully considering the approaching session of the Irish Convention, in which Irishmen themselves would meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country, this great experiment would mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Empire.

It was therefore beyond measure desirable that the Convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill, in which all parties could unreservedly join. There was nothing more regrettable than that the work of the Convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder that settlement to which we have all looked forward with hope.

In the circumstances, the Government decided that they cannot give a better earnest of the spirit in which they approach the Convention than by removing one of the main causes of misunderstanding on this subject with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, to release all the prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland. They have not, however, arrived at this decision without careful consideration of two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves, in the first place, that the public security will not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, secondly, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible.

In recommending His Majesty to grant a general amnesty to the prisoners in question, the Government are inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the Convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and Empire. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Davlin expressed the gratitude of the Nationalists at the Government's action, which the representatives of the Liberals and the Labour Party cordially approved.

Later, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government were releasing all the Irish prisoners without reservation.

HINDENBURG'S DILEMMA.

German Reserves Being Used Up.

Simla, May 11.—The London correspondent of the Pioneer cables:—

At this date in 1915 General Mackensen's drive on the Danube river had already begun. Last year was Austria's turn and the offensive from the Trentino opened on the 14th May.

There have been rumours this year of contemplated offensives against both Russia and Italy. But all recent messages from the French and British fronts are agreed as to the using up of a large proportion of reserves in defensive operations on the western front. It has also been reported from Italy that the number of the enemy in the Trentino has actually decreased in recent weeks. Should the month of May close without the inauguration of any great enemy attack, this will be not only in striking contrast with the two previous years, but will be the first occasion on which reports of the diminution of German manpower have been confirmed by her military proceedings.

We still hear of naval and military concentrations with a view to a descent on Biga or a

landing nearer Petrograd. But according to the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, the Germans consider that the attack on the Sokhod was a mistake, consolidating General Brusilov's army and restoring discipline.

There remain the possibilities of Allied offensives concerning which some fairly definite hints from Italy have been published.

A writer in the Paris "Journal" reports that the Army of the Orient is ready. After referring to the depth of snow remaining at the end of April, he stated that future events in the Balkans may be such as to underline the wisdom of the temporizing that has taken place.

A French commandant, who writes for the Exchange Telegraph Company, after pointing out, how completely the French and British have realised their tactical and strategic aims, and how the enemy unable now to meet their offensive by transferring troops to one restricted area, has been obliged to use his reserves, concludes that if the other fronts begin in turn to put forward their demands it cannot be doubted that General von Hindenburg would be compelled hastily to move backward his Siegfried wotan and other lines.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$700

Cantons n. \$342

North Chinas n. 150

Unions s. \$360

Yangtsze n. ex \$3190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires s. \$374

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$96

Steamboats s. \$1730

Indos (Def.) s. \$163

Indos (Pref.) s. \$10

Shells n. 118

Ferries n. \$294

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$10

Malabous b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. \$3

Langkats b. 154

Rauhs n. \$245

Tronohs n. 269

Urals n. 35

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$75

Kowloon Docks s. \$114

Shai Docks b. 92

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$99

H. K. Hotels s. \$98

Land Invest. b. \$98

H'phreys Est. n. \$630

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 15734

Kung Yiks n. 1434

Shai Cottons b. 123

Yangtszepoos b. 575

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$450

Providents b. \$770

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$770

H. K. Electrics b. \$49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes s. \$27

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$650

Trams, Peak, old n. \$910

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$340

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$650

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JUNE 18, 1917.

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SELLING.

T/T 2/5 1/4

Demand 2/5 9/16

30 d/s 2/5 11/16

60 d/s 2/5 13/16

4 m/s 2/5 7/8

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 104 1/2

T/T Japan 114 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 58 1/2

co & New York 58 1/2

T/T Java 141 1/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 335 1/2

Demand, Paris 336

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/6 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 2/6 1/4

6 m/s. L/C 2/6 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/6 1/4

30 d/s. San Francisco 59 1/4

isco & New York 59 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 347 1/2

6 m/s. France 352 1/4

Demand, Germany 352 1/4

Demand, New York 58 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 117

Demand, Singapore 104 1/2

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On Saigon 3 1/2% prem.

On Bangkok 6 1/2%

Sovereigns 8.05 Nom.

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Bar Silver, per oz. 39 1/16

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Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 4 1/4 % dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 4 1/4 % dis.

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Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By direction of the Government of Hong Kong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY
the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101=445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101=675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co. F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY
the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8
Des Voeux Road, Central.
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66, and 653, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rate is \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

Do not wait until your next attack begins to suffer. Himrod's

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, COUGHS, etc.

— you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is almost magical.

SALES BY

ALL DRUGGISTS

CURE FOR ASTHMA

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak writing tables, bookcases, blackwood tea-boys, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Single & double iron & teak bedsteads, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage piano by C. Rordorf & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1856.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grit, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.

1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents

promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'

Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25 ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Annals" London.

SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 303 & 318.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917,

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The rates \$107.50 per quarter.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CANNED AND SOY MANUFACTURES.

Factory at Yuenai.

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Glaziers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 303 & 318.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the customs of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Sheng Chow.—Week days, 7 p.m.

Shantou, Shatin and Shengshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shat K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at noon.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China, the northern depression having probably moved eastward. A slight decrease of pressure is shown at other reporting stations.

The Indo-China depression has spread north-eastward and China is now covered by a large depression of moderate intensity.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.39 inch. Total since January 1st, 23.12 inches, against an average of 32.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, strong to fresh, squally; showery.

2. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3. South-east of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 18, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Memuro 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Hakodate 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Kobe 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Kochi 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Nagasaki 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Kyushu 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Naha 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Ishigaki 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Palawan 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

Manila 5a 29.73 59 etc. 1c

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